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BEAVER ARGUS.

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POETICAL.

The Aged Stranger.

"I was with Grant," the stranger said
Said the farmer: Say no more.
But rest thee here at my cottage gate,
For thy feet are weary and sore.

"I was with Grant," the stranger said
Said the farmer: Nay, no more—
I prithee sit at my frugal board,
And eat of my humble store.

"How fares my boy—my soldier boy
Of the old Ninth Army Corps?—
I warrant he bore him gallantly
'Th the smoke and the battle's roar."

"I know him not," said the aged man,
And, as I remarked before,
I was with Grant"—"Nay, nay, I know,"
Said the farmer, "say no more.

"He fell in the battle—I see, alas!
Thou'dst smoothe these tidings o'er—
Nay, speak the truth, whate'er it be,
Though it rend my bosom's core.

"How fell he—with his face to the foe,
Upholding the flag he bore?
Oh, say not that my boy disgraced
The uniform that he wore!"

"I cannot tell," said the aged man,
And should have remarked before,
That I was with Grant—in Illinois,
Some three years before the war."

Then the farmer spake him never a word,
But beat with his fist full sore
That aged man that had worked for Grant,
Some three years before the war.

Miscellaneous.

THE RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: 1860—1865.

SECESSION AND RECONSTRUCTION.

The War against Rebellion has passed into history. Had it proved unsuccessful, the political party which has never ceased to predict its ill success and to obstruct its progress would have claimed and secured, as the reward of its political sagacity, the management of our national affairs for a generation. To oppose a successful war, however, is likely, in a Republic, to prove the destruction of any organization guilty of so unpatriotic a blunder, *and the* Democracy, which *has thus* proved its faithlessness to the great principles on which it was founded, is now seeking to obliterate the damning record of its course since the election of 1860.

For a few months, indeed, after the fall of Sumter, the indignant energy of the people suppressed open manifestations of factious opposition. Since the surrender of the rebels and the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, also, the hopelessness of the cause of slavery and State rights has stilled all rising agitation; and the mourning of a nation has forced those who lately attacked our late Chief Magistrate with ceaseless venom to besline his memory with yet more nauseous praise. These scanty proofs of patriotism are now appealed to in the hope that an easy public may in a few short years forget the consistent policy which lost no opportunity of embarrassing the Government and encouraging the Rebellion during the gloomy period when the national life hung in the balance and destruction seemed only to be averted by unanimous effort. It is not pleasant to reflect that a powerful party, which had for nearly half a century controlled the destinies of the country, has played so base and treasonable a part in the hour of peril; and the people will be ready to banish all memories of so disgraceful and humiliating a fact. It is important, however, that in the future we should know who are to be trusted and who to be shunned. The problems to be solved within the next ten years are too momentous to mankind to be confided to those who have proved themselves recreant alike to republicanism and to true democracy. It may therefore not be amiss to throw together, in a shape for preservation and convenient reference, a few of the innumerable proofs that the great Democratic party has throughout the contest been the consistent and faithful ally of the Rebellion; that, in invited secession, declared that coercion was unconstitutional and war illegal, and that it opposed every measure adopted by the nation to carry on the war—suspension of the *habeas corpus*, conscription, emancipation, loans, legal tender money and taxation—everything, in fact, to which we owe the fortunate result of our unexampled struggle.

HOW THE SOUTH WAS TEMPTED TO SECEDE.

No one imagines that, had the South supposed that its revolt would have been resisted by an united and determined North, it would have plunged into the fiery gulf of rebellion. Its people were misled by their leaders that secession would be peaceful, that it was justifiable, that it was the only remedy for innumerable wrongs, that any attempt by fanatical abolitionists to interfere with the movement would be met and neutralized by their Democratic allies in the North, and that eventually the Union would be reconstructed under a pro-slavery constitution of their own dictation, with New England for ever out of it, reduced to a mere consolidated State. How gullible they were, justified in promulgating these fatal errors can easily be proved by references to the utterances of chosen leaders of the Democracy.

OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE TO REBELLION.

Ex-President Franklin Pierce, in a letter to Jefferson Davis, as early as Jan. 6, 1860, thus assured him that his Northern allies would be faithful to the last extremity:

"I do not believe that our friends at the South have any just idea of the state of feeling, hurrying at this moment to the pitch of intense exasperation between those who respect their political obligation, and those who have apparently no impelling power but that which fanatical passion on the subject of domestic slavery imparts. Without discussing the question of right—of abstract power to secede, I have never believed that actual disruption of the Union can occur without blood; and if, through the madness of Northern Abolitionists, that dire calamity must come, the fighting will not be along Mason and Dixon's line merely. It will be within our own borders, in our own streets, between the two classes of citizens to whom I have referred. *Those who defy law and scout constitutional obligations will, if ever we reach the arbitrament of arms, find occupation enough at home.*"

SECESSION JUSTIFIED.

Few Democratic statesmen were found bold enough to defend secession as a constitutional right, but the South was assured in the most formal way that the wrongs inflicted on it were ample to justify secession as a revolutionary remedy.

Thus President Buchanan in his Message of December 3, 1860, proclaimed to the world, that

"The long continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery has at length produced its natural effects. * * * Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and has been implanted in the heart of man by his Creator for the wisest purposes, and no political union, however fraught with blessings and benefits in other respects, can long continue if the necessary consequences be to render the homes and the firesides of nearly half the parties to it habitually and hopelessly insecure. Sooner or later the bonds of such a Union must be severed."

And, though he denied the constitutional right of secession, he told the South, which at that moment was taking the preliminary steps to secede, that, if the "personal liberty bills" of some of the extreme Northern States were not repealed,

"In that event, the injured States, after having first used all peaceful and constitutional means to obtain redress, *would be justified in revolutionary resistance to the Government of the Union.*"

Well might Howell Cobb say, in a confidential letter to a Georgia editor:

"I repent to you that the administration of Mr. Buchanan is the most thoroughly identified with our principles and our rights of any that has ever preceded it, and I am willing to stand or fall upon the issue."

After this hideous invitation to rebellion in the solemn state papers of our National Chief Magistrate, further proof would seem to be superrogatory, but a few utterances by other party leaders may be admitted to show that this doctrine was accepted by the Democracy, and was continually promulgated both before and during the whole course of the war.

Thus, on December 13, 1860, while the secession of South Carolina was rapidly maturing, Judge Woodward, the most prominent and trusted Democrat in Pennsylvania, profaned the sacred precincts of Independence Square with the following:

"We must arouse ourselves and reassert the rights of the slaveholder, and add such guarantees to our Constitution as will protect his property from the spoliation of religious bigotry and persecution, or else we must give up our Constitution and Union. Events are placing the alternative plainly before us—constitutional union and liberty according to American law, or else extinction of slave property, negro freedom, dissolution of the Union, and anarchy and confusion. * * * We hear it said, Let South Carolina go out of the Union peaceably. I say, let her go peaceably if she go at all, but why should South Carolina be DRIVEN OUT of the Union by an irrepressible conflict about slavery?"

And not only was the speaker encouraged by receiving the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1863, but this speech was declared in the address of the Democratic State Central Committee in August, 1863, to have "been vindicated by the subsequent events as a signal exhibition of statesmanlike sagacity," and was printed by that Committee and circulated throughout the State by thousands, as the purest embodiment of the Democratic creed, with a preface in which the Chairman of that Committee Charles J. Biddle, declared his belief that no intelligent man will fail to see in it the wisdom and foresight of a statesman such as the Commonwealth now needs in the direction of its affairs."

In the same spirit, the address of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1863, assures us, that

"The substantial interests of the South, especially the slaveholding interest, were *reluctantly drawn* into secession." On the other hand, the Abolitionists "counted on an easy triumph through the aid of revolted slaves, and, in this reliance, were careless how soon they provoked a collision. * * * To cover up their own tracks, they invite us to spend all our indignation upon Southern traitors, but truth compels us to add that, in the race of treason, the Northern traitors to the Constitution had the start."

So, on the 16th of January, 1861, the Democratic Party of Philadelphia, assembled at a great meeting in National Hall, while State after State was defiantly passing ordinances of secession, and seizing forts, arsenals, dockyards and custom-houses. They had no word of reprobation for Southern treason, but, in the series of resolutions adopted, they declared their party faith to be that the citizens of Pennsylvania should

"Determine with whom their lot shall be cast, whether with the North and East whose fanaticism has precipitated this misery upon us, or with our brethren of the South, *whose wrongs we feel as our own.*"

So, the Detroit *Free Press*, a Democratic organ, April 16, 1862:

"History will relate that we," (the North), "manufactured the conflict, forced it to bothed precocity, nourished and invited it."

So, too, Edward Logersoll, in an address to the Democratic Central Club of Philadelphia, delivered June 13, 1863, when Lee was on the borders of Pennsylvania:

"Until the spirit of disunion and hatred, which is Abolitionism, is put down in our midst, government, which alone can give us peace, is impossible. Don't trouble yourselves about the disunion spirit in the South, don't trouble yourselves about the Southern Confederacy; take the beam out of your own eye, we will find political occupation enough at home for some time to come. When the Federal Administration ceases to be a government, and represents nothing but the instinct of hatred and destruction against one section of our country, *that section wisely and naturally concentrates the whole vigor of its nature in resistance.*"

Political Parties.

In every country in which any expression of popular opinion is allowed there are at least two parties, one sustaining the men who have control of the government, and the other opposing them. The measures adopted by those in power are usually assailed by the opposing party, and the people range themselves on one or the other side in accordance with their notions of what is right and for the public good. This is what may be called the normal condition of parties, which will universally be found to exist unless undue influences are made use of to deceive the people or to prevent a fair expression of their views.

In a republic ambitious and mercenary demagogues will strive to gain the favor of the people by professing great devotion to their interests and welfare, and exhibiting a jealous care of their rights; and inasmuch as it is a much easier matter to assail than to defend the acts of political leaders, those who want offices generally denounce those who hold them as enemies of the people's rights and freedom, and the measures of the latter are criticised with much bitterness.

In this country, since the party which now holds the reins of government came into power, things have been in an abnormal condition for the opposition to the administration, while assailing those who control public affairs with much vehemence, has not had the courage to oppose its chief measures, and the party which delights in calling itself *Democratic* stands in the ridiculous attitude of an opponent of men who are carrying out measures which it acknowledges to be right, and professes cheerfully to support. [illegible] When the Southern States enacted ordinances of secession the leaders of the Democratic party urged compromise, and denied the right to the Federal Government to compel reluctant States to remain in the Union. [illegible] forts, arsenals, &c.; but when our armies were about to crush secession many of the Democratic conventions, and even Congress itself, refused to arm and asked for commissions, and they claim it as a great merit that their party has furnished more men to destroy the Southern Confederacy than the one supporting the administration has done. They have all the time declared the war to be wrong and impolitic, but at the same time they tell us that they deserve much credit for giving it efficient support. Unjust war is murder and robbery, and if they were honest in believing what they asserted of the injustice of coercing States, they were but cut-throats and robbers when they took part in it. When the conscription was ordered they denounced it as a gross violation of the rights of individual States and of those of the people; but instead of maintaining their rights as brave men do, they went diligently to work to raise money to pay substitutes, and keep their own precious persons out of danger. Whenever a disloyal paper was silenced, they declared the act a violation of the Constitution; when men were punished without a jury trial, they asserted that a fundamental principle of our free government was destroyed; and when the writ of *habeas corpus* was refused, they asserted that the chief cornerstone of our republic was crushed, and many of them have repeatedly said that all the rights of the people have been taken from them and despotism planted upon the ruins of the republic, and yet not a man among them has dared to urge actual resistance to these measures. If the assertions of these demagogues be true, if they have been deprived of the rights of citizens, and reduced to the condition of slaves of a despotism, why do they quietly submit to the oppression? They say too that by military force, and by frauds superinduced by greenbacks, elections have been carried, and that they have been practically deprived of the elective franchise, and consequently that the people have no more freedom than the subjects of an Austrian or Turkish despotism.

Now, if the leaders of the Democratic party and the editors of Democratic papers believe what they tell the people, what are we to think of them? Why have they not resisted the tyranny of which they complain? Are their lives so valuable to them that they are willing to be deprived of all that makes life dear to free-born men? We would be glad if some of our Democratic contemporaries would enlighten us. They have by their own assertions placed themselves in such an attitude that they must be regarded as the greatest hypocrites or the greatest cowards living. Our fathers of the revolution took up arms against their government to resist an unjust tax upon "tea and paper, and painters' colors," but the *Democracy* of our day yield their necks quietly to the yoke of despotism, and go on trying to make money and live comfortably as if nothing had happened. If *Democracy* can swallow despotism so easily, and submit to the utter destruction of the rights of freemen for nearly five years, *where is there any use for such a party?*

One of the southern refugees in Canada recently declared that he preferred to have the Republican party in power in this country, because the Democrats are "traitors and cowards." They led the men of the South to believe that they would contend vigorously for their rights and freedom; but when the secessionists had risked everything, and lost all, they found that Democratic demagogues were *making money out of the war* wherever it was practicable to turn it to account in that way.

Is it possible that men with eyes and ears and brains can be deluded by the vaporings of leaders who by their own showing are either great knaves or the merest poltroons?—*Phil. News.*

☞ An old gentleman, on retiring from business, gave the following sage advice to his son and successor: "Common sense, my son, is valuable in all kinds of business—except in love-making."

The Bedford Murder.

The following from the Bedford *Inquirer*, gives the particulars of the murder of Jacob Crouse by John P. Reed, which occurred in that town on the 1st inst. A one-sided article from the Bedford *Gazette* having gone the rounds of the press, we deem it proper to publish the following statement of the facts in the case. The *Inquirer* says:

John P. Reed, Jr. and Mengel Reed, sons of John P. Reed, Esq., an old citizen of this borough, and formerly prothonotary of this county, are charged with the commission of this heinous crime. John P. Reed, Jr. directly after the breaking out of the rebellion, visited Canada, and studied law in the office of a Canadian barrister. While there he was drafted.—The general impression among all classes in this community was that he had gone to Canada to avoid the military service of the United States.

Immediately after President Lincoln issued his proclamation giving delinquents until a certain date to report, his friends got permission to pay commutation for him, and in a short time thereafter he returned to his place. Mengel Reed, in the latter part of June, 1863, in company with Brinton Lyon, went to McConnellsburg, Fulton county, in time to join, or as his friends allege, to be pressed into the rebel service. He was captured by our men at the battle of Gettysburg, and confined at Fort Delaware, where he was found by his friends, and efforts made to secure his release, which were successful.

The evidences in favor of his having gone into the rebel service voluntarily was so strong that few persons, if any, doubted it. This being the case he was generally regarded as a traitor, and treated as such by Union men. For the last two years he has spent the greater part of his time in Philadelphia studying medicine, only returning here at intervals of several months to spend a few days. He returned here on the 3d of July last, and he was notified by some of the returned soldiers to leave in a few hours. The soldiers were, however, prevailed upon not to molest him, and he has remained from that time until the present.

On Saturday afternoon, as Jacob Crouse passed the Mengel House, Mengel Reed was standing in front of it on the sidewalk. Mr. Crouse remarked "How are you, Johnny?" and passed on. As he crossed the alley north of the hotel he heard Reed call to him to stop and he would cane him. Crouse halted and told him that he would not need to go any further than just there. At this point John P. Reed, Jr. ran in and struck Crouse. A scuffle ensued, in which Crouse and Reed were precipitated to the ground with the advantage in favor of Reed. The friends of Reed rallied to the spot to the number of ten to one, and readily assisted him to maintain any advantage that he might have acquired, but the moment Crouse began to recover then they were separated.

Crouse told the writer of this article that he was kicked a number of times by Reed's friends, and that he was under the impression that he had been hit once with a cane. While the affair was in progress, cries appeared to come from all sides, "Now you've got him, kill him!" "Kill the —— son of a ——!" The result was heralded as a triumph for the Reeds.—About nine o'clock the same evening, as Schell Reed was passing the Western Union Telegraph Office, Crouse mistook him for his brother, John P. Reed, Jr., and attacked him. The latter came to the assistance of his brother, but finding the quarters decidedly too hot, he beat a hasty retreat, while the other was let off with very little injury.

Here the matter rested until Tuesday morning, the 1st of August. Crouse, it appears, had given over all idea of any further difficulty. In conversation that morning, with his wife he expressed his regrets at what had passed, stating that if he had it to do over again he would not do it. He expressed himself as being very sorry that he had taken Schell Reed for his brother, but said he, it is all over now, there will be no more of it. He came down the street, and as he passed Mann's corner he met his murderer. We present the facts elicited before the Coroner's inquest.

A few words passed between them. Crouse took off his coat and threw it on a post near by. Reed reached to his side and presented a pistol. Crouse reached for and obtained two stones, and for a moment regarded the movements of his antagonist. In the meantime Reed had cocked his pistol. Crouse hesitating no longer, threw a stone, striking Reed on the hip, and in a moment more Reed aimed and discharged his pistol, and Crouse sank to the earth and expired in a few minutes. Mengel Reed appears to have been on the alert and hurried to the scene of action with a stone in his hand, which he poised to throw in case Crouse should attempt to rise.

Holding it in this position several seconds and finding that Crouse could not recover, he hurried away. A large crowd assembled at once and demanded the surrender of the perpetrators of this horrible crime, and they were promptly surrendered to the authorities, and lodged in jail to await their trial, or to escape, as we learn they have not been put in irons. One half the culprits confined in the jail for the last three years have escaped, and we cannot expect a greater effort to retain these criminals than usual.

Thus ended this horrible tragedy. It was shown that Reed had told a number of persons that he would shoot him, and that he had been practising on Monday during a good part of the day.

The finding of the Coroner's inquest is in accordance with the above facts.

Jacob Crouse was in the fifty-eighth year of his age at the time of his death. He was honest, sober and industrious, a man who molested no one, and he despised the mean and contemptible, and if ever a patriot lived, we claim that honor for him who was foully murdered on last Tuesday morning. He hated, with all the intense ardor of his soul, those foul-mouthed traitors who attempted to trail the flag of our country in the dust.

As an officer he was vigilant, wary and brave, even to rashness, and for this he was foully murdered. He leaves a large family to mourn his loss and without the means of support. He was followed to his last resting place in the public cemetery on Wednesday by a vast concourse of sympathizing people. A large amount of money has been collected in behalf of the bereaved family.

A MODEL OLD MAN.—Samuel Caswell, of Barnstead, New Hampshire, is one hundred and six years of age, and has never drank intoxicating liquors nor used tobacco in his life. He has never worn spectacles, and his eyesight has been perfectly good till within a year. He has mowed grass every summer since he was twelve years old till the present, and has never had a physician but three times. His wife is living in good health, at the age of ninety-six.

TIME'S WRECKING.—The Louisville *Journal* says: "Jeff. Davis and his followers got up the rebellion for the pretended purpose of rendering their property in slaves secure. And now Jeff. Davis is in prison awaiting trial for his life, and his ex-slaves are cultivating his fine plantation of two thousand acres in Mississippi for their own benefit.

NOT SO SIMPLE.—As Professor H. was taking a walk one day in the beautiful and picturesque environs of Edinburg, he met one of those beings usually termed fools, and the professor accosted him thus:

"How long can a person live without wit?"

"Odd, I dinna weet ken, sir, but (scratching his head) how lang have ye lived yersel', sir?"

☞ Our Consul General at Alexandria, Egypt, reports that between June 27th and July 17th there had been seventeen hundred and eighty-five deaths from cholera at that place. Thirty thousand people had left the city.

☞ Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, who has filled the executive chair by annual elections since 1858, took the occasion of his final message to the legislature, upon its adjournment, last week to decline a renomination.

☞ Austria is almost in a state of bankruptcy caused by her obstinacy in supporting a vast and useless army of 700,000 men, when nobody is going to attack her.

☞ At a meeting of the State Sovereignty Democracy in Cincinnati, recently, over which Aleck Long presided, President Johnson was denounced as a criminal, and the Republican party as cut-throats.

Lawyer.—A learned gentleman, who rescues your estate from your enemies and keeps it himself.

Doctor.—A man who kills you today, to save you from dying to-morrow.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square—each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

A space equal to twelve lines of this type measured as a square.

Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year. Marriage and Death, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

Religious.

——In the letter of Dr. Stevens, Episcopal Bishop, of Pennsylvania, to the clergy and laity of the diocese, he thus speaks of Bishop Potter, lately deceased in California: "As a preacher, he was forcible, clear and eloquent; as a legislator, he was sagacious and far-sighted; as an executive officer, he was prompt, active and unfaltering; as a bishop, he was eminently wise, conservative and efficient; as a man, he was noble in mind and body; as a citizen, loyal and patriotic; as a christian, humble, godly, in conversation spotless in life, resting alone on Christ for pardon and peace."

——In the circular issued by the "Committee on Freedmen," appointed by the last O. S. General Assembly, headquarters in Pittsburg, by the pastors and people of the Presbyterian Church, it is stated there are now more than forty missionaries and teachers in the field. The expense of maintaining this force is a little more than $2,000 per month. There is in the treasury now about $4,000—of this sum but $300 came in to the treasury during the month of June.—An urgent appeal is made by the committee for liberal distribution.

——Dr. Jacobus, (of Allegeny) now on the Continent, while in London heard "Father Ignatius" preach.—During the service this would-be monk wore all the dress of a Benedictine Monk with shaved head and bare feet, and though the service was intoned with none of the pomp of the English Church, yet he preached a very plain, practical sermon from the text, "We spend our years as a tale that is told." The doctor says he urged his hearers to seek Jesus as the only hope, and whether in pretence or in truth, Christ was preached.

——The Rev. Dr. Nicholson, who was in Mexico last year, on a tour of observation, under the appointment of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has returned. He reports quite favorably in regard to missionary work in that country, and has inaugurated a mission station already, without waiting for the usual formalities in such matters. In Hayti, it is represented, the Protestant Episcopal Church is likewise making considerable progress.

——From recent intelligence received from Denmark, we learn the Methodist Episcopal church at Copenhagen, which is the admiration of all beholders, will be ready for dedication some time the coming fall or winter. Consul Dolner is doing all he can to further the object.

Agricultural.

Treatment of Horses' Feet.

Mr. Gamgee, in the Edinburgh Veterinary Review for August says:

"The day will, I believe, soon come when the people will not allow cutting instruments to touch the soles of their horses' feet. I have said, in former papers that the wall, sole and frog are so constructed that they mutually co-operate, and that the intermediate horn, which I have shown is secreted between the wall and sole of their union, is also required to be left entire; but by the prevailing custom of cutting the hoof, these substances, which, in their nature are rebounding springs, are destroyed or greatly impaired. The custom of thinning the sole, and likewise of keeping that part always in cow dung or other wet sodden material, under the name of stoppings, was brought into vogue after the establishment of our first veterinary schools."

Onions for Poultry.

Scarcely too much can be said in praise of onions for fowls. They seem to be a preventive and remedy for the various diseases to which domestic fowls are liable. Having frequently tested their excellencies, we can speak understandingly. For gapes and inflamation of the throat, eyes and head, onions are almost a specific. We would, therefore, recommend giving fowls, and especially the young chicks, as many as they will eat, as often as two or three times a week. They should be finely chopped. A small addition of corn meal is an improvement.

Collect Muck.

None of the old agricultural axioms has more in it than the one that declares "Muck is the mother of the meal chest." Many poor farms have been brought into a state of high fertility mainly through the use of meadow muck. August usually offers the most favorable time for getting it out to high and dry land. Do not let the opportunity pass this month. A bank of good muck to go to, summer and winter, when the farmer pleases, is worth more to the world than a bank of discount of paper or gold.

Hens Eating Eggs.

Hens may be cured of eating their eggs by blowing out the contents of an egg, and filling it with mustard made into a paste. Make a hole in each end, blow the contents out, and when filled, paste paper over the hole.—One taste of the mustard effects a cure.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

AUGUST 23d, 1865.

Union State Nominations.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria county

Union County Nominations

Assembly,

MATTHEW S. QUAY, Beaver;
JAMES R. KELLEY, Washington;
JOSEPH B. WELSH, Washington;

Treasurer.

MILO R. ADAMS, New Brighton;

District Attorney.

JAMES S. RUTAN, Borough;

Commissioner,

JOHN WILSON, Industry;

County Surveyor.

AZARIAH WYNN, Beaver;

Poor House Director.

SAMUEL GIBSON, Brighton;

Auditor,

HUGH J. MARSHALL, Big Beaver;

Coroner.

THOMAS McCOY, Moon;

Trustees of Academy.

A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester;
Rev. D. P. LOWARY, Beaver;

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The Union Convention, met at Harrisburg on the 17th inst., pursuant to call. Representing as it did the predominant party in the second State of the Union, its proceedings were awaited with much interest at home and abroad, and it brought together to mingle in its deliberations gentlemen of the first prominence in our politics. For some weeks prior to its meeting, it had been supposed that the nomination for Auditor General lay between Heistand and M'Comb, with the chances in favor of the former; but as the delegates came in a decided sentiment was manifested in favor of a clean soldiers' ticket. As no military candidate had been presented for the Auditor Generalship, Gen. Hartranft, who had been mentioned in one or two counties in connection with the Surveyor Generalship, and who was on the ground, was solicited to permit the use of his name. He consented with some reluctance, but a few hours previous to the meeting of the Convention, and it was at once evident that he would be a formidable competitor in the race for the honors. By common consent the Surveyor Generalship was awarded to the soldiers, and was contested by General Nagle of Schuylkill and Colonel Campbell of Cambria.

The Convention assembled at noon, was called to order by Gen. Cameron, Chairman of the State Executive Committee and Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, was elected, by acclamation, temporary Chairman. His eloquent and patriotic speech on taking the chair we give entire.

Gentlemen of the Convention: I return you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred in selecting me to preside over the preliminary proceedings of your Convention. I am fully aware of the fact that the position is one of difficulty and requires the discharge of arduous duties. I earnestly solicit the co-operation of every delegate in my efforts to preserve order, promote harmony and hasten the business of the Convention. On my own part I pledge you that I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the position to the utmost of my ability, with impartiality and fidelity.

I sincerely hope that the deliberations of this body may be harmonious and all the results of our action entirely satisfactory to the people whom we represent. I regard the Convention just being organized as one of no ordinary interest. The position of Pennsylvania in the Union as well as her past history entitles, and will command for her, a potential voice in the re-construction of our Government. At all hazards, and at every sacrifice of everything save principle, must the action of this Convention, in the end, be unanimous. The whole army of loyal voters who, in 1864, rallied around the standard of Abraham Lincoln, and proclaimed to the world that the Union must be preserved, and the rebellion suppressed at every hazard, must again be called into the field under the banner which shall be hoisted here to-day.

The military power of the rebellion has been crushed. Our brave and heroic officers, soldiers and sailors have well performed their parts. Before the magnitude of their achievements the wars of former times and the battles of other nations sink into comparative insignificance. Our nation today occupies a prouder position before the world, and is more feared by the aristocracies of Europe, than ever before. The glories as well as the toils of our surviving heroes, both officers and soldiers, the memories of the thousands slain and starved in defence of our cause, the tens of thousands of widows and orphans made such by the war, and the millions of debt willingly incurred by a loyal people to preserve the life of the nation, all demand that the fruits of the great victory of human freedom shall not be frittered away by the mistakes of politicians.

Every man of us must be prepared to yield upon the altar of patriotism all his personal preferences and individual wishes for the common good. There may be, and there no doubt are, some questions about which we may reasonably and safely differ—Upon all the great vital issues of the day all truly loyal men must and will agree. During the four years of fearful and bloody war just closed, the rebellion increased and strengthened, and was greatly protracted by reason of Northern sympathy. Now, that it is over, these men in the North have grown bolder and more defiant by reason of the aid and comfort which they expect to receive in turn from those lately in arms against the Government. True, the rebellion is over, the fighting has ceased, but the war is not ended, the spirit of rebellion still lives, and it is to day active, insolent and defiant. The great object of the rebellion was the death of the republic, the dismemberment of the nation—that object has not been abandoned. Those who undertook it failed to accomplish their purpose by force of arms. They now strive to reach the same end by means of management and appeals to the prejudices of the people at the ballot box.

This may appear to be a harsh judgment. I would that I could believe otherwise. But the spirit that for thirty years and more has distracted our people, and disturbed the peace of the nation, in a bold attempt to make slavery the ruling power of the nation, and all other interests subservient to that—the spirit which slew our wounded and mangled our dead on the field of battle after the battle was over—the same spirit which presided over the prisons of Andersonville, Libby, Belle Island and elsewhere—that which organized irresponsible bands of guerrillas—slew innocent women and children in rail road cars, poisoned fountains of water, and imported loathsome diseases—the same spirit which animated the hand of the assassin as it sped the fatal ball to the brain of our late merciful, magnanimous and patriotic President, will not hesitate to seize the throat or stab the heart of the nation and destroy, if possible, the noble old republic of our fathers, utterly regardless of the ruin and woe which may follow.

Already these men in the South are organizing to send representatives of their kind to Congress. Their friends in the North are rallying for the same purpose. Allow them to succeed in their scheme and soon the rebel debt will be assumed, damages paid to rebels for injuries suffered by the war and pensions granted to rebel wounded and rebel widows. Under this load it is confidently expected by them that the good old ship of state will soon go down and the nation perish. Should this fail, our whole national debt would next be repudiated and the country ruined.

Shall all this be avoided? Much of a correct answer to this question may depend upon your action to day. Every dollar of debt, municipal State and national, contracted for the suppression of the rebellion, must and shall be paid at all hazards. Not one cent of rebel debt, damages or pensions shall ever be assumed or paid upon any pretext or for any reason whatever.

Our present loyal and patriotic President, Andrew Johnson, has submitted to these people a policy which challenges the admiration of the world. It will stamp him through all time to come as a magnanimous, merciful and kind-hearted ruler. In his efforts to carry it out he must and will receive our hearty and zealous co-operation and support. But should those people continue, as they have already commenced, to treat his offers of mercy with scorn and contempt, and present to the country and the world an exhibition of folly, madness and wickedness unparalled, let us here proclaim to them and to our chosen ruler that we will, one and all, stand by him, in seizing and holding their own territory by the military power of the country and that the grasp of the military arm shall not be relaxed until they satisfy us, by their professions and their practices, that they are ready and willing to accept in good faith the results of the war. It was of their own seeking and of their own making. They have no right to ask the advantages of a trial unless they mean to submit to the verdict. The war has not ended until the conquered party has fairly accepted its results, and the Government has not only a perfect legal right, but it is her solemn duty to enforce those results by the military arm. Our four years' war, the most gigantic in the world's history, must not be in vain. Let the late rebels accept in good faith the policy of our President, and we will gladly welcome them again as brothers into the folds of our Union. Let them reject it, and we will stand by him and Congress in compelling them to acknowledge our triumph and their defeat. Slavery is dead, and must and shall be buried. The spirit of slavery must die and be buried with it. The aristocracy of the South which has fostered and upheld slavery, and which inaugurated the late terrible civil war, must be shorn of its power. Already it is at work stirring up opposition to the policy of the Government and creating hostility and bitterness among the people.—For two years we carried on the war without striking at the cause of the war. Indeed we rather guarded and protected it. At last Abraham Lincoln, when his time had come, on the memorable first day of January, 1863, struck at slavery. The result is before us. And yet it still seems as if no lessons are sufficient to reach the authors of the rebellion. It is fast becoming manifest that no permanent peace, even with the death of slavery, can be secured until the authors and supporters of slavery are subdued. In the words of our present patriotic President,

"This aristocracy is antagonistic to the principles of free democratic government; and the time has come when this rebellious element of aristocracy must be punished. The time has come when their lands must be confiscated; the aristocracy must be put down and their possessions divided among the worthier laborers of the land."

This result will throw into our National Treasury many millions of dollars, justly forfeited by the treason of their former owners. What loyal man can object that by means of this fund a few of the comforts, if not the luxuries, of life, should be added to the tables of those widows throughout the land whose firesides have been made desolate by the war, or rather by the treason which caused it? Who will object that the bounties and pensions of our soldiers by whom the victory was won and the nation saved, should be increased and a trifle added to the pecuniary compensation so justly due them for the sacrifices made? Who can object that by means of these funds so justly forfeited a large portion of our national debt should be extinguished, and thereby the taxes of all classes of our people diminished, and a part of the heavy load imposed upon the shoulders of our people by treason thus removed by treason itself?

Having proclaimed the freedom of the slave let us not weaken ourselves or endanger his condition by any controversy among ourselves about his present position or the extent of his privileges, but carefully and surely provide that the freedom thus proclaimed shall be firmly and irrevocably established and secured through all time to come.

Let unity of action and a cheerful acquiescence in the decision of the majority mark our deliberations—let the glory, perpetuity and success of our common country, alone, be our object, and all will be well.

Mr. Cessna was a few years ago a Democrat of the strictest sect, was a Douglas delegate to the Charleston Convention, and adhered to the party so long as it masked its hostility to the war for the Union, of which he was an earnest and valuable supporter. He voted for Curtin in 1863, and came squarely out against the Democracy in 1864, when he was an influential canvasser for the Lincoln ticket.

Committees on permanent organization and resolutions were duly appointed. In the former it is said there was a little trouble—almost the only particular in which the harmony of the Convention was disturbed. A number of the Committeemen desired the continuance of Mr. Cessna as permanent President of the Convention, but it was found on assembling that the disposition of the majority was otherwise. Ill-natured persons said that Mr. Cameron intended to accept with great reluctance the chairmanship of the State Central Committee for the coming year, and that it was feared Mr. Cessna might not press it upon him with sufficient pertinacity, anyhow by a coalition of the friends of Mr. Cameron and one of the leading candidates for Auditor General, Hon. Henry C. Johnson was reported as permanent Chairman by a vote of 18 to 14 for Cessna. No other nomination being made in the Convention, Mr. Johnson was elected by acclamation.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were read amidst enthusiastic applause, and adopted unanimously:

1. That as representatives of the loyal people of the Commonwealth we reverently desire to offer our gratitude to Almighty God, whose favor has vouchsafed victory to the national arms, enabled us to eradicate the crime of slavery from our land, and to render treason against the Republic impossible forevermore; and next to Him, our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to our brave soldiers and sailors, who, by their endurance, sacrifices, and illustrious heroism, have secured to their country Peace and to the down-trodden everywhere an asylum of Liberty; who have shown that the war for the restoration of the Union is not a failure, and whose valor has proven for all time the fact that this Government of the People, by the People, for the People, is as invincible in its strength as it is beneficent in its operation.

2. That revering the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the great martyr of liberty, we cannot show greater honor to his name than by a generous support of his fellow patriotic and successor, Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, who has been called to complete the task which he left unfinished. His unbending patriotism in the past is a sure guarantee that in the momentous future the authority of the Government will be upheld, and the rights and liberties of all the citizens of the republic secured.

3. That the mild and generous method of reconstruction offered by the President to the people lately in rebellion, in the judgment of this Convention, has not been accepted in the spirit of honest loyalty and gratitude, but with such evidence of defiance and hostility as to impel us to the conviction that they cannot safely be entrusted with the political rights which they forfeited by their treason, until they have proven their acceptance of the results of the war, by incorporating them in constitutional provisions and securing to all men within their borders their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

4. That having conquered the rebellious States, they should be held in subjection, and the treatment they are to receive and the laws which are to govern them, should be referred to the law making power of the nation to which it legitimately belongs.

5. That as the late rebellion was wantonly precipitated by the property holders of the South, it is but just that they should pay the expenses of the war, and Congress should declare as forfeited and vested in the Government the property of all rebels whose estates exceed the sum of $10,000, and that the proceeds of the property so confiscated should be applied to increase the pensions of those entitled thereto by the casualties of the war, to pay the damage done by the enemy to loyal citizens, and to reduce the burden of the national debt.

6. That it is the duty of Congress so to revise the revenue laws as to afford increased protection to American industry, to secure the development of the industrial wealth of the people; to render labor profitable and remunerative, to build up home markets for our agriculturalists; to attract capital to the mineral fields of the country, and to provide revenue for the maintenance of the public credit; and this Convention recognises the chief enemy to a policy of protection in that European power which for years, has furnished piratical vessels of war to the rebels, and thus endeavored to drive our commerce from the seas.

7. That any attempt by foreign nations to establish monarchical government on this continent is evidence of a design to destroy Republican institutions. Regard for our own safety and for the future security of the Republic demand that no such attempt should succeed.

8. That it is the duty of Congress to secure the full Federal bounty to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors irrespective of the date of their enlistment.

9. That we recognise in COLUMBUS M. Stanton the fearless, honest and able head of the Department of War, a public servant who has deserved well of his country, and has borne himself so clear in his great office as to merit the earnest gratitude of all loyal men; and we tender to him and to his distinguished colleagues in the Cabinet our thanks for their valuable services in the cause of liberty and law.

10. That the constant devotion of Governor Curtin to the best interests of the State and nation, during the last four years, and his indefatigable efforts on all occasions to pay the just debt of gratitude we owe our national defenders, not merely by words, but also by deeds, entitles him to the thanks of every loyal citizens of Pennsylvania.

11. That this Convention, representing the loyal people of Pennsylvania, recognizes the claims of our citizen soldiers on our confidence and gratitude, and that in nominations for offices especial regard should be paid to the claims of those who have faithfully served their country in the army or the navy in the suppression of the rebellion.

12. That the leaders of the Democratic party stand arraigned before the people of Pennsylvania for constantly obstructing the efforts of the constituted authorities to maintain the life of the republic. They did this

By inflaming the passions of their ignorant followers against the legally elected officers of the Federal Government, and refraining from all reproach against treason or armed traitors.

By procuring a decision from the Democratic judges of our supreme court, denying the right of the Government to the services of the citizens of this State for the defence of their imperilled country.

By discouraging men from volunteering into the armies of the Union; thus rendering it necessary to succumb to treason, or to pay large bounties, and so burdening every ward, township and borough in the State with debt to fill the ranks of our armies.

By opposing the enlistment of negroes for our defence, although one white man less was required for every black one who could be enlisted, and this at the very moment when the battle of Gettysburg was raging on the soil of Pennsylvania, and the result of that decisive battle was uncertain.

By denying to our soldiers the right to vote while fighting for the flag of our fathers, on the plea that such rights were not allowed by our constitution, and by opposing an amendment which removed their objections, and relieved our brave soldiers from this disability.

By exaggerating the public indebtedness, decrying the public credit, and teaching that the financial resources of the north were unequal to the suppression of the rebellion.

By a shameful opposition to measures for extending relief to the families of Union soldiers, and by a malignant effort by these means to secure the success of the rebels in the field, or such a protraction of the war as would exhaust the nation in its effort to subdue their friends.

By *now* heaping abuse upon the Government for punishing assassins and their accomplices; by demanding the release of leading traitors, by frowning down all attempts to bring to punishment the fiends who starved our soldiers, and by assuring rebels that neither in person or property shall they be punished for their crimes.

And if anything were wanting to complete their infamy, we have it in their determined opposition to free labor, and to a tariff which, while it would make labor profitable by protecting the workingmen of Pennsylvania from British competition, would largely increase the revenue essential to the maintenance of the public faith and credit.

These was some wrangling over the resolution relative to soldier nominations, Gen. Todd, of Cumberland, offering a substitute limiting the choice of the Convention in the nominations to be made to military gentlemen; but the substitute was eventually voted down and the resolution of the Committee was then adopted without dissent. The Convention then balloted for Auditor General. Hon. John A. Heistand, a popular and capable candidate from Lancaster was warmly supported in the East, and Col. McComb united the votes of most of the delegates from the extreme West, but both went down before the recent laurels of the hero of Fort Steadman, and Gen. Hartranft was nominated on the first ballot. This rendered a western candidate necessary for Surveyor General, for which Colonel Campbell was nominated with trifling opposition.

The usual resolution authorizing the Chairman to appoint the Chairman of the State Central Committee, &c., was then taken up, when Thaddeus Stevens rudely set his foot upon the Cameron arrangement, if any there was, by moving the election by the Convention of John Cessna to the position, and his motion was passed with remarkable unanimity.

The Convention then treated itself to a look at its candidates, and adjourned with cheers for the cause and the ticket.

The candidates and platform are unexceptionable, and with the proper exertion and organization we can carry the State by fifty thousand majority. The name of Hartranft, the nominee for Auditor General, has been familiar to the public since the day when his division struck the first blow in the glorious series of successful attacks which gave us Petersburg and Richmond and Lee's army in the re-capture of Fort Steadman. He is a gentleman of ability and education, was a civil engineer by profession, but had studied law and been admitted to the bar of Montgomery county a few months previous to the breaking out out of the rebellion. Though an unswerving Democrat, he was true to his country, and raising one of the first companies which responded to the call for three months men, was appointed, by Gov. Curtin, Colonel of the Fourth Regiment. When his command, whose term of service had expired, "marched to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon" at Bull Run, he volunteered upon the staff of Gen. Franklin and participated in the battle. Returning he raised the Fifty-First regiment of three years men, was assigned to Burnside, and took a prominent part in the battles of Roanoke Island and Newbern; joined the army of the Potomac on its retreat from the Peninsula, and fought gallantly at the second battle of Bull Run and South Mountain. At Antietam he commanded, we believe, the brigade which carried the Stone bridge, the "bridge of death" on the left, his regiment being the first to cross it. The 51st followed Burnside to the West, and took part in the Kentucky and Knoxville campaigns, and returned in time to join Grant's grand movement upon Richmond.—Hartranft in the mean time was promoted for gallant service to be a Brigadier General, and was assigned to the command of a division of the new one year organizations from his own State. How he fought them, on the 28th of March, when Lee massed his troops in a desperate effort to break our lines and sever our army in twain, is fresh in every memory, and we do not believe the Democracy at the next election will fare much better before him than did their friends—Lee's veterans. No soldier emerges from the present war with a better record than Gen. Hartranft.

Colonel Campbell is an Iron Man from Cambria, who commanded the 54th P. V., from its muster-in to its discharge from service. His regiment was engaged during most of its term in fighting Mosoby and White along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, a service full of perils and fruitless of laurels. It joined Hunter in his dash up the Valley, and in the battle with Breckenridge lost one half its number in killed and wounded. Campbell being distinguished in the official reports for his gallantry. He is a gentleman of excellent ability and unspotted reputation, and will poll a heavy vote along the mountains.

Our ticket is decidedly the strongest which could have been placed in the field, and should be elected by at least 50,000. Beaver county must do her share in the work. All that is necessary is to bring out the vote, and to this end our friends must go to work at once and effect a thorough organization.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley to his Constituents.

The fire-brands and the caldron bubbles and toil and trouble are doubling fast amongst the politicians of the metropolis, sarcastically termed the City of Brotherly Love. Gen. Cameron a few nights since in one of his unfortunate spasms of speech-making which overcame him at the Girard House, took occasion to animadvert upon the course and character of the Philadelphia Congressmen and thereupon the member from the Fourth District says a few words to his constituents upon the character and public services of the worthy ex-Minister to Russia, which we give below.

Judge Kelly is one of the foremost public men of the day and the State, of the first ability, unsullied reputation, and unswerving fidelity to Republican principles, and enjoys a deserved popularity in the City. We imagine that Gen. Cameron already apprehends his error in casting down the gauntlet before him in this interesting family quarrel. We copy from the *Inquirer*.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.

To the Union Men of the Fourth Congressional District:—A long and successful career in crime emboldens the guilty. A recent illustration of this law of human nature impels me to violate my lifelong rule of conduct, and for once to notice a political slanderer. I do not, however, address you for the purpose of repelling his innuendoes or falsehoods. My life has been passed among you, and if its record, familiar to you all, does not repel them, I have lived in vain. My purpose is simply to pierce the mail of ill-gotten gold in which the slanderer has clothed himself, and give you a glimpse at the loathsome object it protects.

The papers of Friday announce that Simon Cameron, of Dauphin county, was serenaded by his friends on the preceding evening at the Girard house in this city, and availed himself of the occasion to vilify my colleagues and myself, "the Congressmen of Philadelphia," in a speech to the assemblage.

I was but a youth when I first heard the name of Simon Cameron, and it was as the perpetrator of a great crime. He had been made the agent of the Government to carry a large amount of money, due them, to the Winnebago Indians, and had taken advantage of their ignorance and helplessness to enrich himself. Those of you who had then attained to manhood, though you may not, after the lapse of so many years, revive the burning indignation with which you regarded the infamous swindler of the poor Indians, will doubtless remember that instead of paying them the specie which the Government confided to him for that purpose, he retained it and gave them the notes of the Middletown Bank, of which he was an owner. At their encampment in the remote wilderness these notes were utterly worthless. The Indians could not use them for any purpose there, nor carry them to Middletown for redemption. But what was that to Simon Cameron? Was not their loss his gain, and was he not so much the richer by every note that failed to come home for redemption, though they did suffer and starve! And those of you who are not old enough to remember all this, now know why this bold, bad man is sometimes spoken of by your seniors as the "great Winnebago," and sometimes as "Old Kickapoo."

For more than thirty years, I have watched the tortuous career of this man and have never seen reason to abandon my first impression of his character. Whether acting with the Democratic, the Know Nothing, or the Republican Party, for he has in turn disgraced them all, he has never been false to his criminal instincts.—He has endeavored to turn them all to profitable account. His ambition is sordid and panders to his avarice, and he measures honors by the perquisites they expose to his grasp.—He has no confidence in the people and is aware that they distrust him. His speech of Thursday evening was not characteristic of him, for he is prone to the use of instruments. His habit is to point the stiletto, but to employ another hand to drive it home. Though an active participant in the politics of his county and State for more than half a century, during which long period he has pursued the profits of office, of jobs, of contracts, with eager and ceaseless assiduity, he has never dared to permit his name to be presented to the people of county or State as a candidate for an elective office. He crawls to the feet of the appointing power. He cares not who may be King, so that he may "still be Vicar of Bray," and to that end he chaffers with and corrupts weak and needy members of Conventions and the Legislature of both parties.

I need not recite the disgraceful facts attending his several canvasses for the United States Senate. Their nauseous odor lingers in your nostrils to this hour. In the first he *bought* the votes of three Democratic members, and in the last bid twenty thousand dollars for the one vote which would have elected him. This last transaction was so flagrant that the legislature was compelled to take cognizance of it, and if justice be not lame as well as blind, the law and honor of our State will yet be vindicated

The evil report of his deed pervades the country as a reproach to our State. Yes, unhappily for Pennsylvania and her great interests the buzzard-winged fame of Simon Cameron is national. By months of abject solicitation and corrupt bargaining he procured a mass of letters, certificates and *recantations*, that imposed him upon President Lincoln as the representative man of the Keystone State. That was an evil hour for Pennsylvania. You all remember how he organized the Navy Agency in this city, and feel the ineffable reproach he thus brought on our Navy Yard and commercial and other business men. In the course of his impudent and ill-judged harangue he said:—"In the olden time a member of Congress from Philadelphia would have had sufficient influence to have carried his point (the establishment of a Naval Station at League Island) without a dissenting voice." Is that the assertion of a sober man? and did he who made it forget that our Congressmen, in the olden times in proposing to locate a Government workshop at Philadelphia had not the terrible reputation of Simon Cameron, the Fagan of the Harrisburg lobby and ex Secretary of War to contend with, and, therefore, had some chance for success?—My colleagues and I were less happy than they in this respect.

As I have said, he begged and bargained for the influence which induced Mr. Lincoln to invite him to a seat in his Cabinet. It was now fondly hoped, by those who had not sounded the depths of his depravity, that, being old and rich, he would take advantage of so distinguished an opportunity to prove that he could be honest, and could administer a trust without turning it to his own profit, or handing the fund over to his creatures, to be used on joint account.—How sadly these hopes were disappointed is attested by the brevity of his term of office, and the circumstances under which it closed.

In less than one year from the day on which Simon Cameron was installed as Secretary of War, Congress, though at that early day it had before it but partial evidence of his crimes, indignantly drove him from that high office. Two-thirds of the members of the lower House were friends of the Administration, and would gladly have sustained each member of it as they did its distinguished head.

You can imagine how painful it must have been to them to find themselves constrained by duty to proclaim the fact that the first man the head of their party had been induced to appoint as the successor of John B. Floyd had exhibited greater aptitude than he for his worst tricks. But it became inevitable, for this old man, notwithstanding his boasted and reputed millions, believes that one of his name is never rich enough until he has a little more, and, to save their party and the country, the friends of the Administration in the House had to proclaim his infamy and denounce his crimes. Nor was the vote by which they did it a meagre one. His friends and those who would most gladly have averted this disgrace from our State could rally but about one-third of the House against the resolution of condemnation. The vote was about two to one against him, though I, as a Pennsylvanian, not willing to bear witness against the representative of our State, but too well satisfied of his guilt, to vote against the resolution, failed to record my vote.

In this fact, gentlemen, you have the secret of "this distinguished statesman's" hostility to me and my friends. Mr. Walborn, the Postmaster of Philadelphia, and others of his creatures, have offered me his friendship and support if I would endeavor to have that resolution expunged. My reply has invariably been that, to stir foul matter would be to produce a stench. I have never in this or aught else endeavored to propitiate him or his creatures. No stone may mark the spot where my poor remains may finally rest, but I mean that my children shall be able, to vindicate my name by pointing to the fact that Simon Cameron and his confidential friends were ever hostile to me.

With grateful regards, yours very truly.

WM. D. KELLEY.

List of Jurors for September Term, 1865.

COMMENCING 1st MONDAY.

GRAND JURORS

Ohio: Daniel Dawson, (Foreman;)
Hanover: David Anderson;
Marion: Wesley J. Boots,
New Brighton: Benj Bedison;
Freedom: Isaac Black,
South Beaver: Michael Conkle,
Stewart S Elder;
Chippewa: Peter Clarke;
Darlington: Geo Dilworth, Jacob Marks,
Brighton: Geo Elliott, John Kirkpatrick.
Rochester: Joseph Hays;
Borough: N J Lloyd, John Strock;
Green: Robt H Leeper;
Economy: James Moore;
Big Beaver: Fergus M'Clelland;
Raccoon: Wm Robb, Michael Springer.
Fallston: G N Taylor;
Hopewell: Henry Temple, James Jones;
Rochester: Thos Jackson.

PETIT JURORS.

Industry: John Aber, Johnston F Jack, Jas Potter, John Wilson, Jr.
Beaver Boro: Wm Barclay, Sr;
New Brighton: Geo S Barker, Jno Corbus, Jas McCarroll;
Bridgewater: Wm Barnes;
Economy: Adam Bardons, David L Anderson, James Sala;
Big Beaver: Jas K Calhoun, Thos Grant;
Darlington: A J Cook, Joseph Douthitt;
Raccoon: J C Christy;
Ohio: John Barclay, John Duncan, (of Saml,) Johnston Laughlin, D C Thompson;
Rochester: Geo C Cunningham,
Green: Johnston Calhoun, Samuel Reed.
Chippewa: David Dunlap, Jno Wilson;
New Sewickley: Saml. Dean, Abram Hunter, Jesse R Oakley;
Hanover: William Gilliland;
Fallston: Thomas G Hays;
Marion: Geo Hartzell, sr;
North Sewickly: James Marshall, James Thomas;
Hopewell: Saml Neely, J C Ritchie;
Pulaski: Ephraim Smith;
Frankfort: Robert Vance.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JOHN B. P. IRWIN, late of Marietta, Ohio, deceased, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZA ANN IRWIN, Adm'x.,
Aug23'65. Industry.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. Wilson M'Candless, Judge of the District Court of the United State, in and for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in a cause of forfeiture, to me directed, will be sold at the CUSTOM HOUSE, in the

CITY OF PITTSBURGH,

On Friday, September 1st, 1865,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described property, to wit:

A certain DISTILLERY, with all the buildings appurtenant thereto, together with the LOT OF GROUND on which the same are erected, situate in Bridgewater, Beaver co. Pa., the same being the property of Jno. Deer.

Also, the Copper Distille, Worms and Tubes, Mash Tubs, and empty barrels in and about said Distillery, and 93½ Barrels of Whiskey.

☞ Terms of sale, cash—Government funds.

A. MURDOCH.

U. S. Marshal West'n Dist of Penn'a.
U. S. Marshal's office,
Pittsburg, Aug 14, 1865.

Public Sale:

I WILL sell all my personal property, comprising

FIVE HEAD OF HORSES, Cows, Young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs,

WAGONS, BUGGY, HARNESS,

farming Utensils of all kinds; household and kitchen furniture, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Friday, August 25, 1865,

commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. Reasonable credit will be given. Terms made known on day of sale. At same time I will offer my farm in Moon township, comprising one hundred and fourteen acres of good farm land, for rent.

THOS. REED. Moon township,
aug9'65. Beaver co.

For Sale.

I OFFER for sale the house and lot in the borough of Beaver in which I now reside, situated on North-west corner of the Diamond. I have refitted the house in good order and built a good stable; a good cistern on the lot. The house contains five rooms, and is conveniently arranged for a small family. Possession given immediately, if required.

Aug16,'65. N. J. M'CORMICK

THE BEAVER ARGUS
August 23d, 1865.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE Beaver Co. Agricultural Society,

WILL BE HELD AT

BEAVER, Pa.,

Wednesday, Thursday & Friday,
Oct. 4th, 5th and 6th, '65.

☞ Competition not confined to citizens of the County.

☞ We received a communication from some one who signs himself "Solicitor," which we must decline to publish, because the name of the writer does not accompany it. Our rule is invariable.

Lost.—On the street in Beaver on Sabbath a hair guard-chain. If the finder will leave it at this office he will be suitably rewarded.

Discharge Lost.—Monday morning, either between Chewton and Wampum station, or on the cars between Wampum and New Brighton, the large pocket-book containing my Discharge, a photograph of my wife, and a number of unimportant papers. Any person finding the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with Capt. J. C. Boyle.

JOSIAH LIGHTNER.

☞ We learn from the *Courant* that a son of Wm. D. Johnston, of New Castle, aged 4 years, was drowned in the Canal in that place, on Saturday last. His mother was an agonized spectator of the accident, but was powerless to rescue him.

☞ Lassier Braden, formerly of Ohio tp., was killed by the cars near Enon station, on Friday last. No one witnessed the accident, but the body was discovered immediately after the train passed, and it is supposed that he endeavored to get upon it while in motion, and missing his footing fell on the track. The body was so mutilated that it was only identified by papers on his person. He was killed immediately upon the county line, and we understand that inquests was held both by the Beaver and Lawrence county authorities.

The deceased had recently returned from the army, and was residing near Enon. He left a wife and two children.

☞ Our readers will remember that some time ago we announced the finding of the body of a woman in the Ohio river, near Rochester, bearing marks which caused suspicion of a violent death. The body was last week disinterred and identified, and no doubt entertained by those conversant with the case, that she was the victim of a robber and assassin. At the request of the authorities, who are working up the investigation, we withhold further particulars, merely stating that the discovery resulted from a stray number of the *Argus*, which wandered a considerable distance from home

☞ The *Local* wishes to know the views of Messrs. Quay & Butler upon the all-absorbing question of negro suffrage and equality before the law. Of course to the *Local*, which is a leading organ amongst us, we are ready to favor it with our views upon this question, as upon the precession of the equinoxes, the Atlantic tides, the tidal phenomena on the coast of Maine, a matter of interest, and these latter are perhaps as much involved in the present canvass as the subject he suggests.

As to equality we believe a loyal negro is not only the equal but the superior of a disloyal white. Our negro regiments on the field proved their superiority to the white enemy they whipped, and these were superior to the whites who stayed at home, both North and South. As to suffrage we must ask the *Local* to define his meaning more clearly in his next, whether the suffrage that absorbs him is such as in Pennsylvania, Texas, Liberia or Dahomey.

Statement of Moneys Received and Disbursed by J. C. Wilson, Treasurer of Soldiers' Festival, at Beaver, July 4th, '65.

Beaver boro'	$254 90
Freedom boro'	31 00
Moreau tp	1 00
Franklin tp	1 00
Economy tp	85 00
Chester boro'	202 25
North Sewickly tp	40 00
New Sewickly tp	58 62
Pittsburgh boro'	38 00
Hanover tp	45 80
Brighton tp	64 00
Pulaski tp	35 60
Moon tp	47 20
Independence tp	21 00
Precinct dist	11 38
Bridgewater boro'	101 00
Bridgewater (Boro' tp)	12 25
Patterson do	38 00
Brighton tp	96 15
Economy tp	56 00
Industry tp	24 00
New Brighton boro'	75 00
Raccoon tp	38 65
Contributions—Wm. Henry $5; John Brownley $1	6 00
Hanover tp	36 75
North Beaver tp—Miss Anna Miller	50
Bargow boro'	11 00
Patterson tp	17 50
Greene tp	41 00
	$1,491 25
Detect counterfeit postal currency	18 75
	$1,472 50

Amount paid on Warrants:

Alex. Clark	$975 00
C. W. Hamilton, for fire works	100 00
D. McCallister, for band	143 00
S. Ratan, for tickets, &c	12 00
J. Speyerer, for powder	30 22
T. Hall, for ice, &c	20 00
Joseph McClure, gate keeper	2 00
Josh Barnes, for carpenter work	6 90
A. H. Darragh, for lumber	21 44
H. Anderson, for tin cups	1 05
Postage and stationery	50
	$1,312 22
	1,472 50
Bal. in Treasurer's hands	$ 160 28
Applied to repairs of Fair Ground	$ 50 00
" to relief fund of soldiers' widows	110 28
	$ 160 28

☞ Counterfeit three dollar bills on the Citizens' Bank of Pittsburg were circulated in New York lately. They are said to be well executed.

Pensions for Loss of Limbs.—Several applications having been made to the Commissioner of Pensions, under the mistaken impression that at the last session of Congress the rate of pension for the loss of limb had been increased, it is officially announced that no such change in the pension law has been made. For the loss of one limb, the army pensioner receives $8 per month, if he was a private, non-commissioned officer or musician; $15 if a second lieutenant; $17 if a first lieutenant; $20 if a captain; $25 if a major, and $30 if a lieutenant colonel or of any higher grade. The same rates, according to rank, are applicable to navy pensions.

Distressing Accident.—William Reed, of Hanover township, son of Maj Adam Reed, well known throughout the county, had his leg torn off by a threshing machine, on Saturday last, below the knee. Dr. M'Carrel amputated the leg above the knee, but the injuries were so serious that he died in five hours after. He leaves a wife and three children.

☞ We learn that a man was robbed of $400 at Smith's Hotel, near Glasgow, one night last week. The lock of the door of the room in which he slept was broken and the thief entered and took the money from the pocket of his pantaloons, which he had placed under his head for safe keeping. The offender has not yet been arrested, though Mr. Smith is making every effort for his detection.

Oil.—We are informed that the Fenelon well at Smith's Ferry, which has been unproductive for several years, commenced last week to yield oil at the rate of four or five barrels per day. It is the property of the Smith's Ferry & Little Beaver Oil Co.

Oil was struck last week near the Hugh Lee well, on Little Beaver, at 175 feet, promising a two barrel well. We did not learn the name of the lucky proprietor.

Take Your Home Paper.—An exchange gives the following sensible advice: Stick to your home paper.—No matter if you are poor, remember none are so poor as the ignorant, except it be the depraved, and they too often go together. Keep your home paper. Remember, that if it is not so large and imposing as some, it is the advertiser of your neighborhood and daily business, and tells you what is going on around you instead of a thousand miles away."

The Squirrel Law.—As there appears to be some misapprehension in regard to the time when gray squirrels are legally "shootable," we would state, for the benefit of all concerned, that the act of April 2, 1862, fixes this time from the 1st day of September to the last day of December.—The law inflicts a penalty of five dollars for killing them at any other time.

Internal Revenue Decisions.—The Commissioners has decided that "where a partition of real estate between joint or tenants in common cannot be made without being detrimental to the interest of the parties concerned, and the court orders the referees to sell the land at public auction, and a deed of the same is made to purchasers, such deed must be stamped as other deeds. There is an actual sale, and a valuable consideration passes. The stamp on the original process does not cover the deed."

"Where a mortgage is foreclosed and special execution *issues*, and land is sold the same as an original execution, the deed made by sheriff to purchaser must be stamped as "other deeds."

The Commissioner has also decided that "where a mortgage contains a power of attorney to sell, it is subject to a stamp duty as a power of attorney in addition to the duty required upon it as a mortgage."

Public Examinations.

The following appointments are made by the undersigned for examination of applicants for teaching Common Schools in Beaver county, viz:

Chippewa	dist	Aug. 31,	McKinley's	S. H.
Freedom	do	Sept 1,	Freedom	do
Ohio	do	do 5,	Fairview	do
Greene	do	do 6,	Hookstown,	do
Hanover	do	do 7,	Miller's	do
Raccoon	do	do 8,	Smith's	do
Industry	do	do 9,	Industry	do
Brighton	do	do 14,	Eakin's	do
Moon	do	do 15,	Davis'	do
Patterson	do	do 18,	O. Brighton	do
New Sewick'y	do	do 19,	Boggs'	do
Economy	do	do 20,	Baden	do
Hopewell	do	do 21,	N. Scottsville	do
Independ'ce	do	do 22,	Barden Run	do
Pulaski	do	do 28,	Kettlewood's	do
Franklin	do	do 29,	Furnace	do
N. Sewickly	do	do 30,	Warnock's	do

Examinations will commence at 9 o'clock, a. m. Teachers are requested to apply for examination in the districts where they expect to teach, except those of Big Beaver and Marion, who will apply at the most convenient place. No private examinations, except in case of sickness or necessary absence from home at the time of holding public examination, and then only at the *written request* of School Directors. Parents, School Directors and Clergymen are requested to be present at our examinations.

J. I. REED, *Co. Sup't.*

Darlington, Pa., Aug. 11, '65.

☞ Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the *Tunkhannock* [Pa.] *Democrat*, publishes the following in his issue of 30th October, 1861:

"Weldecmlit dus ltr Messrs J. C. Ayer & Co., and the public to make known our experience with the use of their Ext. Sarsaparilla in our family, by stating the circumstances under which it was taken and its effects.

When our only child, now in his third year, was about eight months old, a sore appeared first in small pimples on his forehead over his nose. These rapidly increased and uniting formed a loathsome, virulent sore, which finally spread over his forehead and face, not even excepting his eyelids, which became so swollen that his eyes were closed. We called a skillful physician, who administered the usually prescribed remedies. A solution of nitrate of silver was applied until the mass of corruption which covered his entire face turned jet black. The sore again and again burst through the scorched and artificial skin formed by this solution.—Meanwhile many remedies were employed without any apparent benefit. For fifteen days and nights he was constantly held by his parents to keep him from tearing open with his hands the corrupt mass which covered his face.

Everything having failed, we were induced by the high recommendations of Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the cure of Scrofulous disease, to give it a trial.—In his treatise on Scrofula, Dr. Ayer directs a mild solution of Iodine of Potash to be used as a wash while taking the Sarsaparilla, and it was faithfully applied.

Before one bottle of Sarsaparilla had been given the sore had lost much of its virulence and commenced to heal. Another bottle effected an entire cure, and the general prediction that the child would die was contradicted. His eyelashes which came out, grew again, and his face is left without a scar, as smooth as anybody's. It is unnecessary for me to state in how high esteem we hold Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Ætna Insurance Company.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the "Ætna Insurance Company," in another column This is one of the very best companies in the United States—Their assets on the first of January last after paying all indebtedness was nearly three million dollars. Losses paid by this company in forty-six years amount to the enormous sum of seventeen millions five hundred thousand dollars. This is sufficient guaranty of the reliability of the company. Every property-holder now should have his property insured, and in a company where in case of loss he is sure of lifting his insurance. The Ætna Insurance Company is just the company we would recommend.—Charles B. Hurst, Esq., of Rochester, is the agent for this county.

Beaver, August 21, 1865.

Mr. Editor: The undersigned, pupils of Union School, have stood "very good," for the week ending Aug. 18th:

No. 2—(Teacher, Miss Savage), Ella Crail, Anna Stokes, Jessie M'Creery, Eddie Hum, Willie Sheldrake, Willie M'Clintock Joseph Reed

No. 3—(Teacher, Miss Harper), Ada Welsh, Cornelia Harton, Sarah Robinson, Laura McKinley, Mary McClure, Harry Patton, Leroy Welsh.

No. 4—Gertie Donehoo, Angeline Anderson, Ada Early, Mary Lafferty, Clara Smith, Lillie Strock, Anna Thomas, Martin Lyon

Report from No. 1 next week.

J. G. Wood, Prin.

Independence, Aug. 18, 1865.

Messrs. Editors: Thinking that a few lines from the south side of the river might not come amiss, I have concluded to write you a short letter to let you know that we are still alive in old Independence.

The greatest prop of the Democracy has fallen in this township, in the shape of the closing of the Distillery here. I should not be surprised if we beat them this fall, now that their great ally, whisky, has departed

The loyal men here are in good spirits, and mean to give a good account of themselves this fall.

The late heavy rains have somewhat retarded the ingathering of the crops, but if the present dry weather should continue we shall have enough and to spare.

Yours truly, B.

Look Out for Them.—An exchange says there is a set of inhuman charlatans going about the country applying sulphuric acid to the teeth of their dupes, which while it gives a temporary brilliant whiteness to the teeth, in a short time ruins them forever.—Our country friends should look out for these rascals and keep all such preparations from their mouths.

Gen. Grant Before the War.—Judge Moody, in a speech at the Sherman banquet in St. Louis, spoke as follows of Gen. Grant:

"I knew Gen. Grant long before this rebellion began. We were both poor then, struggling for a livelihood. We had no interest in the rise and fall of stocks; we had no railroad shares nor corner lots, and money for tomorrow's market was often our chief subject of inquiry. I knew him when he hauled wood to St. Louis on the Grovois road, and later, when, with impaired health, he sought the appointment to a county office, but the wise County Court could not see his merits. They appointed in his stead another man long since forgotten."

NEW BRIGHTON ITEMS.

Monday evening 21st inst., a meeting, for the purpose of organizing an association auxiliary to the Freedmen's Aid Commission of Western Penna., &c., was held in Rev. Critchlow's church, B. R. Bradford, Esq., presiding. The meeting opened with an appropriate prayer by Rev. J. D. Glenn. After a statement of the object of the meeting by J. S. Travillo, Agent of the Pittsburg Association Rev. A. B. Bradford was introduced and delivered a carefully prepared lecture on the rights of the emancipated slaves of the South, and of our duty toward them—strongly advocating the right of suffrage it their behalf which he believed to be the main hope of Southern Unionists in the work of reconstruction on a proper basis. Wilmer Walton, who for several months past has been teaching a large school of Freedmen in Stephenson, Ala., was called out and delighted the audience with a plain narrative of his experience in the South. Of this gentleman and his good work we shall speak again.—A Committee, appointed for the purpose, reported a Constitution for the Association, together with a list of officers for the same, which was accepted and adopted. A vote of thanks was tendered Rev. Bradford for his able and eloquent address, and the meeting adjourned.

C. W. Taylor has been appointed Chief of Police, and will hereafter aid High Constable Mitchell in bringing offenders to justice.

Thursday of last week, M. S. Johns, Burgess, issued a warrant for the arrest of Alex. Long, Edward Kennedy, and a young man named Baker, who, under the influence of bad whiskey, were amusing themselves by driving furiously through the streets. In the attempt to arrest Long he stoutly resisted, inflicting several severe blows upon the body of Mr. Johns. Long and Kennedy escaped; but Baker was arrested, fined $5.00 and costs, upon the payment of which he was discharged. Long is a desperate character, and richly merits the penalty of the law; therefore it is hoped that he will be caught.

MARRIED:

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. John Brown, of Freedom, Mr. John Thompson Kerr, to Miss Annie F. Arbuthnot, all of Beaver County, Pa.

Thursday, August 17, at the residence of Samuel Dunlap, Esq., Bridgewater, Pa., by Rev. J. M. Shields, Rev. R. R. Moore, of Shelbyville Tenn., to Miss Emma C. Dunlap

BEAVER ACADEMY.

The Fall Term of this Institution will commence

Tuesday, Sept. 12th, 1865,

under the charge of

M. GANTZ

as Principal.

It is the desire, and will be the aim, to make this a thorough English, Classical and Commercial School, and to sustain the high character it has heretofore maintained.

Good opportunities will be afforded to young men and boys who desire to obtain a thorough English and Business Education, and to all who may desire a Classical Education, or to fit themselves for entering the higher College classes

For rates of tuition, &c., send for circular. Address the Principal at New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., or the undersigned.

H. HICE,
Sec. Board of Trustees, Beaver, Pa.

CARHART'S *Parlor Organs* AND ORGAN HARMONIUMS.

☞ ESTABLISHED IN 1839. ☜

The oldest and most popular instruments of the kind in this country.

For Sale only at

H. KLEBER & BRO'S.,

122 *Wood st., Pittsburg.*

☞ Sole Agents for Carhart's Parlor Organs for Western Penn'a. my10'65

FRUIT TREES FOR FALL PLANTING.

Persons who intend planting

Orchards, Gardens, or Vineyards,

Are invited to examine our Nurseries at Edgeworth Station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., 12 miles west of Pittsburg, or send for a Catalogue, before ordering from irresponsible tree pedlars. Our stock is very superior, of large, stout, heavy Trees, and the varieties are warranted correct to name. Parties residing in the same district, by joining and coming to the Nurseries, or sending their orders by mail, can have each lot put up separate and named plainly, and charged at the rates per hundred, and delivered in Pittsburg or Allegheny free of charge.

T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
aug9 Sewickly, Allegheny co., Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Benj. Reno, late of North Sewickly township, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. RENO, } Ex'rs,
MARTIN RENO, }
my31 New Castle, Pa.

J. H. QUORTZS.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER

All orders left at Moore's Drug Store, in the borough of Beaver, will be promptly attended to. my17'65:3m

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Beaver and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Sheriff's office in the borough of Beaver, in the county aforesaid, on

Saturday, September 2d, 1865

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, to wit:.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, or in and to all that certain tract, piece and parcel of land, situate in the township of Big Beaver, county and State aforesaid, beginning at the north-west corner of a tract of land formerly owned by Thomas B. Clarke, and part of the same, now conveyed, and running thence by lands of the heirs of David Clarke, south 1¼ deg. east 160 perches to a post, thence by land of Samuel and Robert Chapman, east 101 per. to a post, thence by part of the land lately owned by Robert Clarke, dec'd., north 2¼ deg west 94 perches to a post, thence north 79 deg east 45 7-10 per to a post, thence north 17 deg west 74 per to a post, thence north 73 deg east 36 per to a post, thence north 2¼ deg west 59 perches to a post, thence by land of Robert Stinson, south 89 deg west 87¼ perches to a white oak, thence by land of William Miller, south 2¼ deg east 77 3-10 per to a post, thence north 89 deg west 99 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 148 acres and 141 perches, strict measure, more or less, about 140 acres cleared; the entire farm under fence, and in a good state of cultivation—on which are erected a two story log house, double log barn, and stone spring house, about 28 by 16 feet in length and breadth;—orchard of good fruit trees on the premises; the whole farm well watered, and underlaid with a three feet vein of coal. Also, levied on one other piece or parcel of ground, bounded and described as follows, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land in Big Beaver tp., bounded on the north by the track of the Pitts. Ft. W. & C. RR., on the east by land of Jos. Smith, and John Beatty, on the south by land of Joseph Smith, and on the west by land of Walter Beatty, containing about 80 acres, about 60 acres cleared, and entire farm under fence, on which are erected a double log house, two stories high, spring-house, and old log building. The above described farm underlaid with a three feet vein of coal, one bank open; premises well watered, with a good orchard thereon.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jas. De Fombelle, at the suit of Thos. M'Clure, Committee of Jonathan Phillips, a Lunatic.

No. 2. ALSO.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of, in, and to the following lot of ground, being part of No. 178, in Pinney's plan of lots in the borough of Rochester, Beaver County, Pa., bounded on the north east by Brighton Street, on the south by Washington Street, and on the west by George F. Smith, on which is erected a two story stone house, frame stable and outbuildings; fruit trees on the lot, and a well of good water convenient.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph A. Schonlau and Ferdinand Evers, at the suit of Shacklett, M'Lane & Co.

☞ Purchasers will take notice that 10 per cent. upon all amounts of their bids will be required in hand. All bids under $50 will be required in cash at the time of the sale. If these conditions are not complied with the property will be re-sold.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sheriff.

Beaver, Aug. 16th, 1865.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested in the following Administration and Guardian accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Register's Office, of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver on Wednesday, the 6th day of September, 1865, for confirmation and allowance.

The final accounts (real and personal) of Peter Angel, administrator of the estate of Christian Leffler, dec'd.

The final account of John Smiley, Executor of the last will of Wm. Glenn, dec'd.

The final account of David Graham, executor of the last will of Thos. Moffet, dec'd.

The final account of Jane M'Elhiney, administratrix of the estate of James M'Elhiney, dec'd.

The final account of Geo. M. Spalding, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of William Spalding, dec'd.

The final account of Mary Hazen, Executrix of the last will of Benj. Hazen, dec'd

The final account of Robt. Whitehill, executor of the last will of James Carothers, dec'd.

The final account of Edmund Brown, executor of the last will of Robt. Brown, dec'd

The account of James M'Cready, executor of the last will of Jos. M'Cready, dec'd.

The partial account of David Johnson, administrator of the estate of George C. Bradshaw, dec'd.

The partial account of Thos. M'Clare, ex'r of the last will of John Clark, dec'd.

The final account of Robt. Alcorn, adm'r. of the estate of Harrison Carey, dec'd.

The final account (real) of Francis Le Goulon, adm'r with will annexed of Harriet Carless, dec'd.

The final account of Andrew Harsha, ex'r of the last will of Margaret Harsha, dec'd.

The account of Henry Cowan, adm'r. of the estate of Henry Cowan, sr.

The accounts (real and personal) of Milton Calhoon, ex'r. of the last will of Thomas D. Calhoon, dec'd.

The final account of Charles Johnston, ex'r. of the last will of James Alcorn, dec'd.

The account of Francis T. Wilson, adm'r. of David Thomas, dec'd.

The final account of Alex. T. Ritchie, adm'r of the estate of Robt. Ritchie, dec'd.

The final account of T. F. Robinson, ex'r. of the last will of John Boggs, dec'd.

The final accounts (real and personal) of John B. Cheney, adm'r. of the estate of John Cheney, dec'd.

The final account of Jos. A. Wray, ad'm. of the estate of Henry Findley, dec'd.

The account of Robt. Harbison, Guardian of James M. Johnston, minor son of James W. Johnston, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Moore, Guardian of Elizabeth Cassiday, formerly Elizabeth Harsha, minor daughtet of Elizabeth Harsha, decd.

The account of Jacob Umstead, Guardian of Frederick Beuchler, minor son of Peter Beuchler, dec'd.

The accounts of Robert M. Rhodes, Guardian of Agnes and Margaret J. Powell, minor daughters of Wm. Powell, dec'd.

A. R. MOORE,
Beaver, Aug. 9, '65. Register.

THE GREAT STEINWAY PIANOS!

The most perfect Piano Fortes in the world,

CAN BE HAD ONLY

AT

H. KLEBER & BRO'S.,

122 WOOD St., PITTSBURG.

☞ Sole Agents for Steinway's Pianos for Western Pennsylvania. [my10'65

Boss Brother, & Co's. Extra Chemical Writing Fluid, the best in the world at the Bridgewater Drug Store. Try it and be convinced. Manufactured by the American Ink Company

Notice in the Orphans' Court.

The following appraisements under the Act of Assembly, of the 14th of April 1851, of property allowed to be retained by a widow or children of a decedent, to the value of $300, have been filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, and approved nisi, to wit:

Personal property to amount of $175,58, retained by widow of Benaui Dawson, dec'd.—Jackson H. Dawson, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $287,20, retained by widow of Wm Inmah, dec'd. Wm. A. Kennedy, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $297,81, retained by widow of James May, dec'd. M. J. Ingram, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $186,30, retained by widow of Robert Fitsimmons, dec'd. Malvina Fitsimmons, Ad'mx.

Personal property to amount of $300,00, retained by widow of Robert Flemming, dec'd. J. C. Calhoon, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $131,87, retained by widow of Silas Powell, dec'd. S. J. Cross and Hannah Powell, Adm'rs.

Personal property to amount of $295,10, retained by widow of Price Bryan, dec'd. Cynthia Bryan, Adm'x.

Personal property to amount of $300,00, retained by widow of Wm. Davis, dec'd. Johnston Calhoon, Adm'r

Real and personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Jas. Smith, dec'd. Robert Garrott, Adm'r.

Notice is hereby given to creditors, heirs, legatees, distributees, and all others interested, to appear at the next term of said Court, and not later than the third day, being the 6th of Sept. next, to shew cause, if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

aug16 JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, Ct.

Assets January 1, 1865:

Cash in bank and with ag'ts	$265,631 86
United States Stock	734,636 50
Real estate, unincumbered	76,056 57
State stocks	564,020 00
New York bank stocks	704,410 00
Hartford bank stocks	296,980 00
Miscellaneous bank stocks	112,400 00
Railroad stocks	286,380 00
Mortgage bonds, city and county	736,415 00
Atlantic M. Ins. Co. N. Y. Scrip	23,410 00
Total	$ 3,800,439 93

LIABILITIES:

Losses unadjusted and not due	$123,077 22

NET...$3,677,362 71.

F. A. ALEXANDER, Pres't,
L. J. HENDEE, Sec'y,

C. B. HURST, Ag't,

aug9'65:4w Rochester.

Manufacturers' & Merchants' INSURANCE COMPANY. OF PITTSBURG.

Office: 87 Water st., Bagaley's building

J. I. BENNETT, President.
J. W. CHALFANT, Vice Pres't.
Wm. P. Jones, Sec'y.

Insures Against Loss by Fire

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes,

And on property in transit against the perils of navigation.

Directors.—James I. Bennett, Jacob L. Schwartz, Robert Lee, I. C. Pershing, M. W. Watson, L. R. McAboy, A. E. W. Painter, J. W. Chalfant, Isaiah Dickey, Wm. Walker, R. G. Bushnell, John Wilson, Henry A. Weaver.

Risks taken on the most liberal terms, by

CHAS. B. HURST, Agent,
my31'65 Rochester, Pa.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, A. M., President.

The Terms open respectively Sept. 12, '65, January 2, and April 5, 1866.

Every opportunity for instruction in any branch of science or on any musical instrument; also vocal music, private or in classes, is afforded here at reasonable rates.

Lads received in the Primary Department; also small girls of any degree of proficiency.

Drawing and painting of every style will receive the special attention of a first-class artist.

Tuition: $5,50, $8,50, and $12,50, according to department.

None but thoroughly qualified and experienced Teachers are employed in any department. For further information address

aug2'65 R. T. TAYLOR, President.

CHAS B. HURST Banker and Broker,

AND DEALER IN

Real Estate, Stocks, Government Bonds, and other Securities.

INSURANCE & CLAIM AGENT,

Conveyancer & General Agent.

The subscriber having opened an office at Rochester, (in the room lately occupied by F. A. Fortune) respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general.

Particular attention given to the adjustment of Officers' accounts, and ALL claims arising out of the present war, such as

Pensions, Patents, Bounties, Arrears of Pay, Prize Money, &c., &c.

Deeds drawn up and acknowledged.

Fire risks taken in first class Insurance Companies.

Revenue stamps always on hand.

Refers to John A. Caughey, Jos. Plummer, Wm. H. Smith & Co., Pittsburg.

Rochester, May31'65

TRIAL LIST

FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1865.

J W Decker's Ex'rs	vs Jno Mellon, et al;
Charles Thorn	vs Margaret Higby,
L Rawden's heirs	vs John T Holmes;
Patterson & Davidson	vs Martha Souders;
Boro' of Beaver	vs Wm G Wolf;
Geo Fry, et al	vs Jos Lippincott, et al;
James Collins, et al	vs W M Shirts, et al:
David Scott's heirs	vs Arch'd Robertson;
do	vs same, et al;
Geo Hinds	vs Pitt, Ft W & C RR Co;
Philip Bentel	vs A Bausman, et al:
Wm Eakin's Ex'r	vs Henry Jordan & wife.

Aug9'65 M. WEYAND, Pro.

CHARLES B. HURST, NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE IN THE DIAMOND, ROCHESTER, PA.,

In the Room Lately Occupied by F. A. Fortune. [ap5:6m

Notice

To Stockholders of the Phillipsburg and Rochester Steam Ferry Co.

The Stockholders of the above company will meet at the office of Chas. B. Hurst, Rochester, Pa., on Saturday, August 26, '65, at 2 o'clock, p. m. As business of great importance will come before the meeting, every stockholder is earnestly requested to be present. By order of the Board.

CHAS. B. HURST, Sec'y.

Rochester, Aug. 16, '65.

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA,

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Emery Eides, a well-known merchant of Co Spruill, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an inveterate humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of gummed papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my limbs, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., New York.

"DR. AYER. I seldom fail to remove *Eruptions* and *Scrofulous* taint by the perseverance of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Waltzman, Ohio.

"For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right side, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the iodide of potash, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Stout, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis* and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The people are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"DR. AYER. My dear Sir: I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or *mercurial disease*, which grew worse and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA relieved him. Few cases can be found more fearful and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness, are generally produced by internal *Scrofulous Ulceration*, and never often cured by the alterative effect of this SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in aid of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia, when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

☞ Sold by J. Moore, Beaver; Dr. Smith, Bridgewater; S. J. Cross, Rochester; Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; and by dealers every where. nov9'64

Wines and Liquors, Wholesale.

Groceries at Retail or by Package.

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c.

At Peter Angel's, Bridgewater.

Butter, Eggs, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for which the highest market price will be paid. In connection with the Grocery and Liquor store, the Bakery and Confectionary is still carried on, where may be found a first class assortment of cakes, confectionaries, canned fruits, pickles, spiced oysters, &c. A fine stock of tobacco and cigars of all fancy brands.

N. B. A pure article of wines, &c., for medicinal and sacramental purposes constantly on hand.

☞ Do not forget the place, Peter Angel's old stand, Bridge st, Bridgewater [aug2:3m

Marine, Inland & Fire Insurance.

INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA,

PHILADELPHIA:

Incorporated 1794 Charter Perpetual.

The Oldest Co. in the U. States.

Over $17,000,000 Losses paid in Cash, since its Organization.

Cash Capital and Surplus Jan. 1, 1865,

$1,715,171 71.

Buildings, Merchandise and Furniture insured against Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Liberal Terms.

*Brick and Stone Dwellings Insured Perp

MME. DEMOREST'S
Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,
With Great Improvements and Additions,
THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS
FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,
COMPRISING THE
New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses Sack, and a Sheet of New and Beautiful
BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,
Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for
Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c.,
And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the am't in stamps or silver. Year $1,00 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 60 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

☞ Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, Administrator of Lorenzo Childs, late of said county, dec'd., will expose to public sale on the premises, on

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand on the confirmation of sale by the Court, the balance in two equal, annual payments, with interest from the same time.

For further information apply to John Bigneger, ar the premises, or to the undersigned.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Matthew Elder, dec'd, late of Beaver county, will expose to sale by public vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

Tuesday, August 15th, 1865,

at 1 p. m., the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in Darlington tp., Beaver county, bounded on the west by land of Wm. Harvey Knight, on the north by land of Selah Chamberlin, on the east by other lands of said Testater, and on the south by the tailrace of the Woolen Manufactory or other lands of said Testator; containining about 150 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under cultivation, and underlaid with a good vein of coal; on which is erected a hewed log barn, with frame sheds; fruit trees on the premises. The farm is well watered, and public schools, mills and churches convenient; about four miles from Darlington.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money in hand on the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments, with interest on each payment from the date of the confirmation of the sale by the Court; back payments to be secured by bond and mortgage.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned at Elder's Mills, Beaver co., Pa.

REUBEN WATT,
Executor of Matthew Elder, dec'd.
Jy19'65.

Notice.

IN the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Beaver. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Robert Ritchie, late of said county, dec'd:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:—To the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd, to wit: Wm. T. Ritchie, now or late of the State of Iowa; and Jonas D. Ritchie, now or late of California, and all others interested—You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Hon. Judges of said Court, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on the first Monday of September next, to accept or refuse the real estate of said dec'd., situate partly in Hopewell, partly in Raccoon and partly in Independence townships, Beaver co. Pa., at the appraisement put upon it by an inquest awarded by said Court, and returned to June term, 1865, and found to contain as follows, to wit:

Purpart A, 61 acres 134 perches, valued at $25 per acre; purpart B, 39 acres 30 perches, valued at $45 per acre; purpart C, 43 acres 15 perches, valued at $63,75 per acre, and in the event of non-acceptonce to show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Hon. L. L. M'Guffin, President of our said Court at Beaver, this 1st day of July, 1865. JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

July 18, '65.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Orphans' Court, of the county of Beaver, to me directed, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Economy tp., on

Monday, August 21st, 1865,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following real estate, late of Mary Ewing, dec'd., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by Jos Smith, on the east by Robert Charleston and Heirs of Gotlieb Bock, on the south by tract No. 48 of Leet's district, and on the west by John Dippold and —— Fowler, containing 54 acres and 128 perches, about 30 acres of which are cleared and under fence, and on which there is erected a log house and log stable; fruit trees on the premises.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money on the confirmation of the sale by the court, balance in two equal, annual payments, with interest thereon from the date of the confirmation of the sale.

The above described property will be sold subject to the life estate of the husband of Mary Ewing, dec'd JOS. LEDLIE,
jy26'65 Trustee.

NOTICE IN PATITION.

IN the Orphans' Court, in and for the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Andrew S. Glass, late of Ohio tp., in said county, dec'd: To the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd, to wit: Phoebe J. Glass (widow), James Glass, John Glass, Esther Glass, intermarried with Joseph Gorrell, the last three now or late of Wells co, Indiana, Lucinda Glass, intermarried with James Bareley, now or late of Black Hawk county, Iowa, Wm. Glass, now or late of Dewitt co., Texas, and all others interested, are hereby notified that an inquest to make partition or valuation of the real estate of said dec'd, will be held on the premises, situate in Ohio tp., county and State aforesaid, on the 28th day of August, 1865, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Beaver, jy. 19, '65.

NOTICE.

IN the Orphans' Court, in and for the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania. In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Rachel Hazen, dec'd., and now to wit: July 11th, 1865, the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to wit: Ann intermarried with John Trover, who resides in West Virginia; Elizabeth, who is dead, leaving a husband, Eber Wickham, and two children; Bimmel and Susannah who reside in the State of Iowa, and all others interested, to show cause, if any you have, why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said dec'd should not be awarded at an Orphan's court, to be held at Beaver, for the county of Beaver, on the first Monday of September next.

jnly18,'65. JOS. LEDLIE, Sheriff.

NOTICE
To Stockholders of the Smith's Ferry and Little Beaver Petroleum Co.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Capital Stock of the above Company will please call at the office of the Company and receive their certificates.

Rochester, June 21, '65. CHAS. B. HURST, Treas. & Cl'k.

WASHER, WRINGER and STARCHER Combined! Silver and Bronze Medals, Diplomas, Certificates, Premiums, and Testimonials, have been received from various sources, both Public and Private.

Self-Adjusting and Adjustable! The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator, for turning both rolls together and which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. It is not only a perfect Wringer, but the Cog-wheels give it a power which renders it a most Excellent Washer pressing and separating, as it does, the dirt with the water from the clothes, leaving them dryer, whiter, and smoother than when "wrung" by hand. The water can be pressed from large and small articles, easier, quicker, and more thoroughly than by the ordinary, old-fashioned back-breaking, wrist-straining, and clothes destroying process.—The Cog-wheels prevent all "wear and tear" of clothes by the friction of the rolls or breaking of stitches by twisting.

Without Cog-wheels, the whole strain of forcing the cloth through the Machine is put upon the lower roll, and the cloth is made to act in the place of Cog-wheels, to drive the upper roll, causing a much greater strain upon the lower roll than when Cog-wheels, with our Patent Regulator, are used, besides the extra strain upon the cloth. A Good Canvasser wanted in every town. Liberal inducements offered, and exclusive sale guaranteed.

R. C. BROWING, Agent.
347 Broadway, New York.
WM. G. WOLF, Agent,
May 11, '64. Borough township.

☞ J. R. TODD is Agent for Universal Clothes Wringer in the Townships of Moon, Hopewell, Independence, Raccoon, Greene, and Hanover.

PHŒNIX
LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY,

NOS. 221 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, 173 & 175 GRAND STREET AND 215 CENTRE STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1838. N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1838

THIS Establishment has been in successful operation for 24 years, and is the largest of the kind in the United States. We have on hand or manufacture to order every description of Looking-glass, Picture and Portrait Frames, Plain and Ornamented Pier, Wall, Oval & Mantel Glasses, Connecting Cornices, Base and Bracket Tables, with Marble Slabs, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., &c. Mouldings for Picture Frames, in lengths suitable for transportation, either Gilt, Berling, Rosewood, Oak, Zebra, Birdseye, Mahogany, &c. Our new manufactory and extensive facilities enable us to furnish any article in our line as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Dealers are invited to call upon us When they visit New York. We claim to be able to supply to supply them with every article in our line which they can possibly purchase elsewhere.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with promptness. Do not fail to call when you visit New York.

Office & Warerooms, No. 215 Centre St., N. Y.
HORACE V. SIGLER, *Agent.*
May7—3mos.

tions. The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

A Sweet and Perfumed Breath
VERSUS
A Bad Breath.

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disgreeable breath, when by using the

BALM OF A 1000 FLOWERS,

it could be secured! How many lovers it had separated! How many friends forever parted! The subject is so Delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are yourself ignorant of the fact. To effect a radical cure, use the Balm as a tooth-wash night and morning.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN of ancient times used honey to beautify their complexion; but the combination with palm-oil and other valuable ingredients makes it still more valuable. For bathing suffering infants, a few drops poured into a basin of water will dispel all fever, letter, &c. A few drops poured on your shaving-brush makes a beautiful soft lather, leaving the face pure and white.

When used for washing night and morning it eradicates all *Tan, imples,* and *Freckles,* rendering the skin soft and white and free from blemish.

For sale at the Drug Store in Bridgwater.

JONES' DYEING & SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.
39 OHIO STREET,
(West of Federal,)
ALLEGHENY, PENNA.

THE Proprietors of this Establishmen have been engaged for a number of years in the most extensive establishments in this country, in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, where all the improved appliances and apparatus are employed. Being also in possession of the very latest discoveries and methods of European Dyers, they dye and finish Ladies' Silk, Satin and Merino Dresses in a superior style. In many cases, these articles are made in color and finish, very nearly equal in appearance to new Goods.

☞ *All Goods returned in two weeks*

FOR SPRING OF 1865!

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
BORDERS, AND
DECORATIONS

AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE PAPER-HANGING LINE, are now offered to the Trade, and buyers generally, at the lowest prices possible. ☞ Call and see at

No. 107 *Market st. between Liberty and Fifth sts.,*
PITTSBURGH, PA.
mar1'65 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

Penn Planing Mill,
SASH & DOOR FACTORY.

JAS. A. SHOLES.....ALFRED SLACK.

SLACK & SHOLES,

Cor. Penn & Marbury Streets,
PITTSBURG, PA.

Flooring, Weatherboarding, Sash,
Doors, Frames, Brackets & Moulding.

Always on hand or made to order. [my17,1y

T. M. McCord,
Notary Public.

OFFICE WITH
B. B. CHAMBERLIN, ATTY AT LAW,
(Near the Provost Marshal's office,
BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,
BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

PROMT attention given to the drawing of EXEMPTION PAPERS, and all matters connected with the draft; also oaths administered, acknowledgments taken, &c., &c. [de16

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

The Best, Most Reliable Sewing Machine Now in Use!

These Machines make the lock-stich alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silks that the single or double thread loop-stitch Machines do. It will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Tuck, Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid, etc., all without previous basting; and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family; or they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect; or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, without changing the feed needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever!

It has the following advantages over all other machines:

Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease and management; elegance of design and finish.

These are peculiar facts, and will go far to determine the choice of an intelligent buyer.

—Please call and examine.

S. H. PEIRSOL,
BEAVER, PA.,
aug17] Sole Ag't for Beaver co.

CRITTENDEN'S HILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
N. E. corner of 7th & Chestnut St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS Institution, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our Country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

TO FARMERS.

I will offer at private sale, for a few months one 8-horse power thresher and separator, good as new and in perfect order; one-half "Buckeye" Mower and Reaper; "Excelsior" Mower and Reaper, patent iron delivery; Wagons Plows, Harrows, wheeled Horse-rake, Grain Drill &c. The above are nearly new and of the latest improvement.

Also a large lot of Salem Cook and Parlor Stoves; the best in use and warranted in every respect.

R. G. COOK,
near Darlington, Beaver co., Pa.
mar.29,'65.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of WILLIAM SHANE, late of Columbiana county, Ohio, deceased, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immdiate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SHANE, Adm'r.,
jy12'65 Bridgewater, Pa.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the School Directors of Freedom borough until the 1st of Sept. (at which time we expect the Co. Sup't to make public examinations) for one male Principal and two female assistant teachers. The school will will open Sept. 18th, and continue six months. By order of board:

jy3'65 W. W. KERR, Sec'y.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

Published Daily by
The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

One of the Largest and Most Widely Circulated Papers in the State. Gives the Earliest and Fullest Intelligence.

Prospectus for the New Year.

On assuming control of the *Commercial*, at the commencement of the year, the conductors announced their DETERMINATION to infuse a *new life and vigor* into its columns which should render the paper MORE THAN EVER ACCEPTABLE TO THE READER.

The Rapid Increase in Circulation, flattering notices of our contemporaries, and Congratulatory Letters from every quarter, assure us that our efforts have not been unsuccessful.

The *Commercial* HAS GROWN DAILY in public favor until it now ranks among the LEADING JOURNALS in the country.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the reading public, and at the same time meet the increasing pressure on our advertising columns, we some months since INCREASED THE DIMENSIONS OF THE PAPER TO THE EXTENT OF FOUR COLUMNS.

Among the leading features are full a reliable TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS; from all the leading points of interest. It devotes special attention to MARKET REPORTS, including the IRON, OIL, CATTLE, LUMBER, TOBACCO, and the PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS. Our RIVER NEWS, receives particular attention, and in this Department the *Commercial* has no rival. The FINANCIAL AND STOCK REPORTS, of the *Commercial* are prepared with care and will be found to be unusually full and reliable. Also, the Reports of the LEADING MARKETS OF THE COUNTRY, embracing reports of the DRY GOODS and WHOLESALE MARKETS, and Special Reports of OIL STOCK FINANCE AND TRADE, from day to day.

While special attention will be given to these several Departments, the *Commercial* lays claim to rank among the leading journals of the country as a medium of GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. Its aim is to give none but healthy reading suited to the FAMILY CIRCLE, and to be a welcome visitor to the discriminating public.

THE PULPIT forms a peculiar feature of the *Commercial*. By giving every Saturday an ORIGINAL SERMON, prepared expressly by a Minister of the Gospel, in Pittsburgh or vicinity, (which, also, goes into the weekly,) fifty-two discourses are given in the year, by not less than twenty or thirty different Ministers, without regard to denominational distinction. This Department of the *Commercial* has attracted much attention; and arrangements are being made to increase its recognized importance and value. As a feature at once novel and instructive, it constitutes not the least of the many claims of the *Commercial* to patronage.

In politics the *Commercial* will be an undeviating supporter of the Union, and earnestly loyal to the Government, and as far as consistent with this aim, free from Partizanship.

The *Commercial* is a large folio sheet, and is published in two editions every morning, Sunday excepted.

TERMS OF DAILY: by mail, $10 per annum; City subscribers, served by carriers, $13 per annum, in advance, or, 25 cents per week, payable to the carrier. Single copies 5 cents. A discount made to Agents.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL.—A large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary, and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family, is published at $1.50, (52 issues,) per year. In Clubs of Twenty, $1.

The Money for Weekly and Daily must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for the *Commercial*.

Office, 75 FIFTH st., opposite Postoffice.
C. D BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
Address THE COMMERCIAL,
Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT
AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION, CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER
And Other
Nervous and Chronic Diseases,
EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS insttitution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *independent class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement; or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases may be removed; and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body will when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will, once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disordered mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotten up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to.

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
nov12'62. Beaver Co. Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of BENJ. RENO, late of North Sewickly township, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. RENO, } Ex'rs.
MARTIN RENO, }
my31 New Castle, Pa.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILROS,
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers. Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they fly up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
May 7.

BRITISH PERIODICALS,
VIZ.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Consery.,)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free-Church.)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.

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Compared with the cost of the originals editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are *exceedingly low.* Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets, and copyright in *Gold*—$1 costing us at this time (Jan. 1865) nearly $2,50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

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may1 '64

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DIRECTORS:

Mattison Darragh,	Milo R. Adams,
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SUBSCRIPTIONS
1865.

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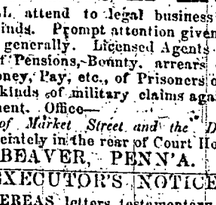

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Only twelve hours time required to make you a set of Teeth complete. So don't forget the place, No. 254 Penn st., Pittsburg, two squares above the Suspension bridge. my24'65.

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WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of NANCY HIND, late of Bridgewater, Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL DAVIDSON, Executor.
jy26'65. Bridgewater.

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Purifying the Breath and Mouth
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curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

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